the remuneration in kind might be commuted into cash, and *Mr. Ramanujiengar* that it might be fixed at 2 per cent on the assessment of the village.

The Dewan observed that if minor servants were paid in cash, it would involve a cost to Government of Rs. 8,00,000.

Mr. Narasimhachar suggested that the cost might be levied from the villagers in proportion to the areas cropped and *Mr. D. Venkataramiah* that the pay might be contributed by the various departments whose work was done by the *totis*, the raiyats also bearing their share.

Mr. M. K. Krishnamurthi said that *miras* might be abolished and merged in the assessment.

Mr. Narasimachar suggested further that, if the *toti* inam was made impartible, the *hakdar* would find it worth his while to serve, or that all the inams might be resumed and cash payment substituted.

Reply of Government.—The matter requires careful consideration as any change in the existing practice will involve Government in heavy expenditure.

SUBJECT NO. 57.

Potgi to patels and shanbhogs.

(1) Messrs. P. Venkappaiya, Shimoga municipality and Swami Rao, Sorab taluk.

(2) Messrs. Kalegowda, Yedatore taluk, Chikmallappa, Gundlupet taluk and Chiksubba Rao, Hunsur taluk.

(3) Messrs. Dhalappa, Narsimhaiya and Ramaswamiengar, Anekal taluk.

Summary of discussion.—(1) The work of patels and shanbhogs has been on the increase from day to day. Their remuneration is totally inadequate to their work. It is therefore prayed that the rate of their *potgi* may be increased so as to be commensurate with the high price of foodstuffs.

(2) Payment of *potgi* to shanbhogs is intended for the preparation of the sixteen village accounts. Of late, the shanbhogs have to supply all information connected with village matters to all departmental authorities and submit accounts to various offices. Further, living has become much costlier than before. It is, therefore, prayed that the scale of *potgi* may be raised.

(3) The *potgi* of village officials which was decided to be revised once in 10 years has been revised only once. It is prayed that the matter may be properly attended to

It was also urged that it was at one time proposed that really good and capable shanbhogs would be tried as Shekdars but that nothing had been done.

Mr. Lingegowda requested that patels and shanbhogs might be designated village officers and not servants.

Reply of Government.—Noted for consideration.

SUBJECT NO. 58.

Names of *hissedars* and co-sharers to be noted in the *khate*.

Mr. Venkataramaiya, Channarayapatna taluk.

Summary of discussion.—On representing in 1912 that orders may be issued for opening a new column on the payment side of the *khate* to make a note of the name of the person paying the amount of *kandayam* and the survey number and extent for which such *kandayam* was

recovered from persons other than *khatedars*, the Government were pleased to reply that the name of the payer would be shown in the *khate* also. It is prayed that the order may be given effect to.

It was further represented that it was necessary that there should be an entry in the *khate* to indicate the interest possessed by the person who paid revenue in the land and that such a course would minimise litigation and protect interests.

Per contra—

Mr. S. R. Balakrishna Rao said that it would have just the contrary effect and give rise to endless litigation and afford ample opportunities for fraud and mischievous framing of incorrect records.

Reply of Government.—Government have already decided that there is no necessity to enter the name of the payer of the kandayam in the *khate*, as it is already entered in the *khirdi*. It is not possible to note in the *khate* the interests claimed by each person. The question of specifying the survey numbers for which revenue has been paid in the *khate*, *khirdi* and *patta* will, if feasible, be favourably considered.

SUBJECT No. 59.

Hissedar's liabilities.

Messrs. Subba Reddi, Chintamani taluk, Veerappa Reddi and Chikka Guruva Reddi, Bangalore taluk.

Summary of discussion.—When taking steps for the recovery of the arrears due by the *khatedar*, the *hissedar's* lands are also sold though the latter has paid his *quota* of *kandayam* and the surplus amount is given away to the *khatedar*. It is prayed that action may be taken only upon that portion of the lands on which the *kandayam* is in arrears.

Reply of Government.—The law as it stands is sufficient to meet all these difficulties. An explanatory order will be issued pointing out the provisions of the Land Revenue Code.

SUBJECT No. 60.

Sales of immovable properties for arrears of land revenue.

Messrs. Yagaiyana Krishnappa, and A. Narasimhaiengar, Sagar taluk, and N. Bhima Rao, Chitaldrug municipality.

Summary of discussion.—It is prayed that when immovable properties are sold for arrears of land revenue, the sales may be cancelled if, within one month of the date of sale, the amount of sale together with interest at 5 per cent per month is paid in accordance with the provisions of Order XXI, Rule 89, of Civil Procedure Code.

Messrs. Ramanujiengar, Sura Sastri, Bhima Rao and Ramachar.—The present rules are very hard. It is true that if the proportion of cases in which the option would be exercised was large, confidence in revenue sales would be shaken. But such cases would be very infrequent in practice. In 99 cases out of a hundred notices will not have been properly served, and influential people purchase poor persons' properties and get sales confirmed with the help of taluk officials. Revenue sales are not conducted with the same punctilious observance of procedure as civil court sales.